

Refine Search

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Terms	Documents
L5 and (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3)	1

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<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L6</u>	L5 and (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3)	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L3 and (determin\$6 or detect\$6) same result\$3 same (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3)	1	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (determin\$6 or detect\$6) same result\$3 same (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3) same (notif\$6 or alert\$6)	1	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and (customer\$ or patient or illness or malad\$3 or ill) same (house or home)	107	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	life same (support\$6 or wear\$6 or wear) same (servic\$3 or provid\$3 or ambulance) same (e-doc or network\$6)	734	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	(4558300 or 4550726 or 4025918 or 5469353 or 5462051).pn.	5	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L3 and (unusual\$ or abnormal\$3) same disease	1

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<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L7</u>	L3 and (unusual\$ or abnormal\$3) same disease	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3)	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L3 and (determin\$6 or detect\$6) same result\$3 same (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3)	1	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (determin\$6 or detect\$6) same result\$3 same (abnormal\$3 or abnormalit\$3) same (notif\$6 or alert\$6)	1	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and (customer\$ or patient or illness or malad\$3 or ill) same (house or home)	107	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	life same (support\$6 or wear\$6 or wear) same (servic\$3 or provid\$3 or ambulance) same (e-doc or network\$6)	734	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	(4558300 or 4550726 or 4025918 or 5469353 or 5462051).pn.	5	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



US005462051A

United States Patent [19]

Oka et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **5,462,051**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 31, 1995**[54] **MEDICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**[75] Inventors: **Tohru Oka**, Ichinomiya; **Chikao Harada**, Komaki; **Hidenori Suzuki**, Nagoya, all of Japan[73] Assignee: **Colin Corporation**, Aichi, Japan[21] Appl. No.: **298,200**[22] Filed: **Aug. 31, 1994**[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **A61B 5/021; A61B 5/04**[52] U.S. Cl. **128/630; 128/904; 128/672; 128/903**[58] **Field of Search** **340/825.03, 825.01, 340/825.19; 128/634, 639, 630, 640, 642, 644, 670, 671, 696, 710, 715, 736, 685, 686, 903, 904; 607/122; 604/55, 53; 370/69.1, 125; 379/108**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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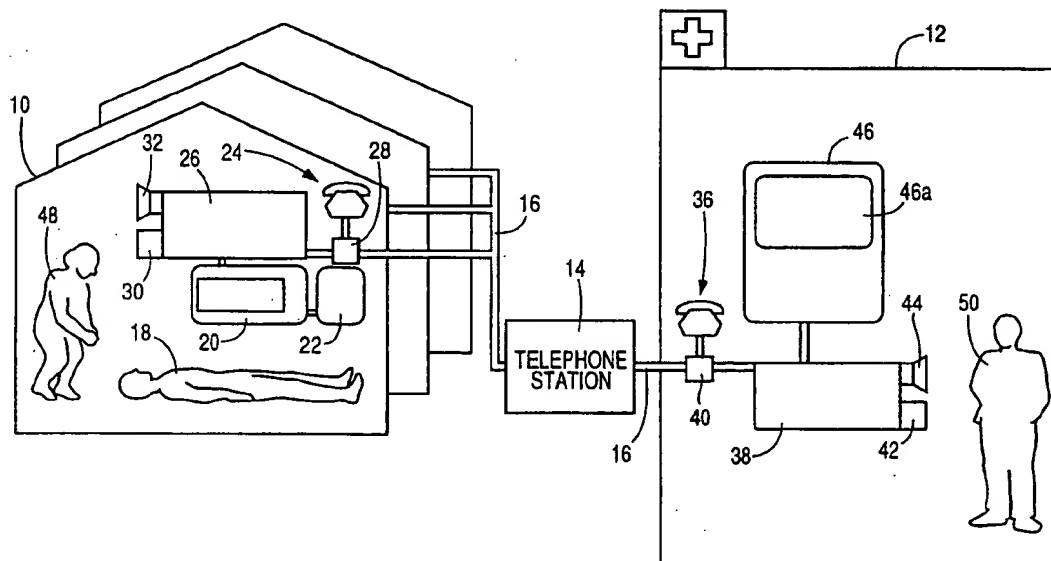
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59-77760 5/1984 Japan.

Primary Examiner—Lee S. Cohen

Assistant Examiner—Stephen Huang
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Oliff & Berridge[57] **ABSTRACT**

A medical communication system including (A) a sensor worn on a living body to obtain physical information of the body, and generating a signal representing the physical information; (B) a first device disposed on a side of the living body, receiving the physical information signal from (A) the sensor, and including (b1) a first transmitter which transmits the physical information signal via a communication channel, (b2) a first receiver which receives, via the communication channel, an instruction signal representing an instruction of a medical worker directed to the living body and/or an attendant person, and (b3) an output device which outputs the instruction of the medical worker so that the living body and/or attendant person receives the instruction; and (C) a second device disposed on a side of the medical worker, and including (c1) a second receiver which receives, via the communication channel, the physical information signal from (b1) the first transmitter, (c2) an output device which outputs the physical information represented by the physical information signal so that the medical worker receives the physical information, (c3) an input device which is operable for inputting the instruction of the medical worker and generates the instruction signal representing the input instruction, and (c4) a second transmitter which transmits the instruction signal via the communication channel.

14 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



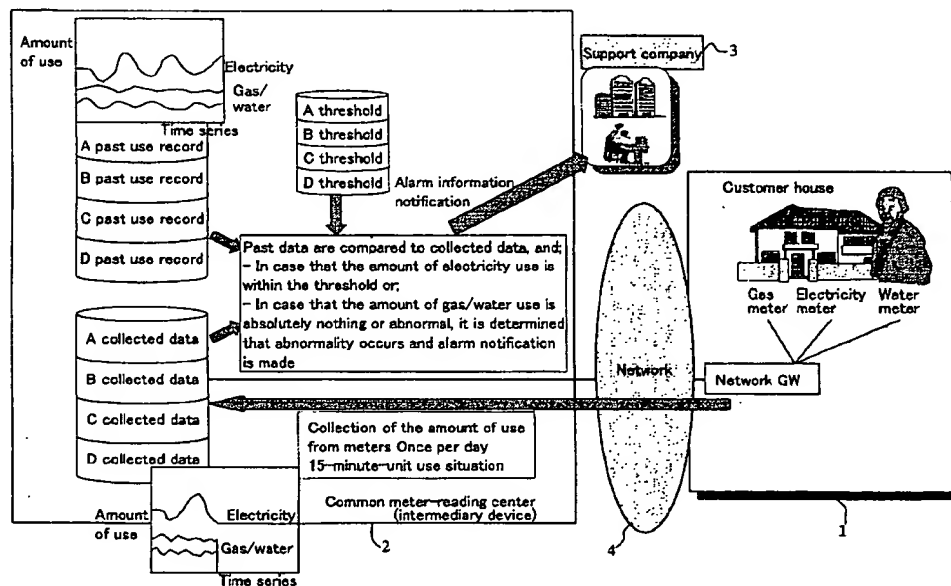
US 20010053985A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Nakada(10) Pub. No.: **US 2001/0053985 A1**(43) Pub. Date: **Dec. 20, 2001**(54) **INTERMEDIARY METHODS AND DEVICE
FOR LIFE SUPPORT SERVICES**(76) Inventor: **Kazuo Nakada, Kawasaki (JP)**Correspondence Address:
STAAS & HALSEY
Suite 500
700 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001 (US)(21) Appl. No.: **09/746,078**(22) Filed: **Dec. 26, 2000**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 25, 2000 (JP) 2000-154504

Publication Classification(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G06F 17/60**(52) U.S. Cl. **705/3**(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a method for reasonable and sensitive life support services. Meters in a customer house 1 are continuously connected to a common meter-reading center 2 by an automatic meter-reading system provided by a lifeline provider. The common meter-reading center 2 is made to have an intermediary device 2 which detects an abnormality from meter-reading results and notifies a support company, thus intermediating between the customer 1 and the support company 3. Since the intermediary device 2 is continuously connected to the meters, the meter-reading results can be frequently (e.g. once an hour) collected and analyzed. Therefore time lag between occurrence of an abnormality and detection of the abnormality can be reduced and delays in response can be prevented. By sending a list of treatments to be done from the intermediary device 2 to a PC in the customer house 1 or portable terminals of support members sent to a scene, appropriate treatments can be performed by non-professionals.





US 20010056359A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) Pub. No.: **US 2001/0056359 A1**

Abreu

(43) Pub. Date:

Dec. 27, 2001

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
COMMUNICATING PRODUCT RECALL
INFORMATION, PRODUCT WARNINGS OR
OTHER PRODUCT-RELATED
INFORMATION TO USERS OF PRODUCTS**

(76) Inventor: **Marcio Marc Abreu, North Haven, CT
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SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, DC 20004 (US)**

(21) Appl. No.: **09/778,762**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 8, 2001**

Related U.S. Application Data

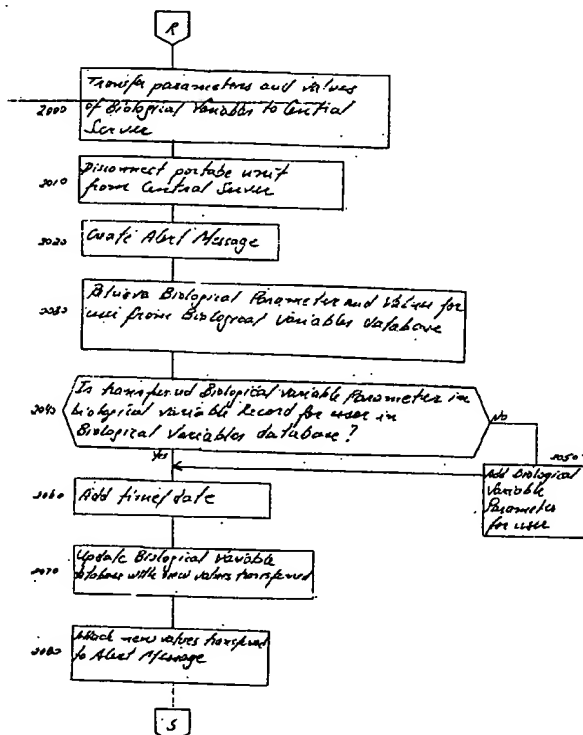
(63) Non-provisional of provisional application No.
60/182,000, filed on Feb. 11, 2000.

Publication Classification

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G06F 17/60**
(52) U.S. Cl. **705/3**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An automated system and method for communicating product information to consumers through a central computer using a distributed computer network. The central computer is connected to a plurality of public health and product recall information sources through a public network such as the Internet. Consumers purchasing or otherwise linked with products submit product information to the central computer. The central computer establishes a link between the user and associated product information and stores the data in a database. User medical information is also submitted to and retained by the central computer. Upon receipt of product update information, which may include recall notification or other product warnings from the public health or product recall information sources, the central computer accesses the database and identifies user-product links impacted by the product update information and automatically initiates electronic or other communications to affected users. Similarly, users purchasing products can access the central computer and search for stored product information which may impact the purchasing decision. Medical treatments may also be verified against information stored in the central computer pertaining to user health conditions, other treatments currently being undertaken, etc. to avoid dangerous interactions. Through the central computer and distributed computer network, consumers may be readily and inexpensively notified of highly pertinent product information, as well as medical data, as it becomes available and before any potentially adverse effects are incurred.





US005469353A

United States Patent [19][11] **Patent Number:** **5,469,353****Pinsky et al.**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 21, 1995**[54] **RADIOLOGICAL IMAGE INTERPRETATION APPARATUS AND METHOD**[75] **Inventors:** Howard Pinsky, Mansfield; Scott S. Sheldon, Boston, both of Mass.; Nicholas A. Christakis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Michael Schmertzler, New Canaan, Conn.[73] **Assignee:** Access Radiology Corp., Waltham, Mass.[21] **Appl. No.:** 158,140[22] **Filed:** Nov. 26, 1993[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** G06F 17/60; G06F 159/00[52] **U.S. Cl.** 364/413.01; 364/419.19; 364/401[58] **Field of Search** 364/413.01, 413.02, 364/413.13, 413.22, 413.26, 419.19[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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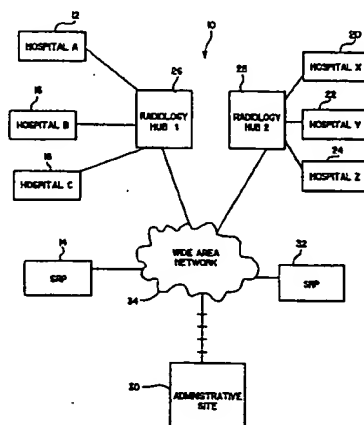
(List continued on next page.)

Primary Examiner—Donald E. McElheny, Jr.

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Testa, Hurwitz & Thiebault

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A Radiology Healthcare Network provides high quality, timely medical interpretations of radiological images on a national (e.g., across the U.S.) and regional basis. The images can include images created by conventional x-ray technology, computed radiography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), ultrasound imaging, nuclear medicine, and mammography equipment. The invention includes the acquisition of these images from health care facilities, the conversion of these images to digital format, the routing of these converted images, the interpretation of these routed images, and the routing of the interpretations back to the originating facility. The images are routed (e.g., on a variety of high-speed digital and analog telecommunication networks) to the appropriate interpretation resource by an administrative site on the Network based on one or more requirements associated with the radiological study. The interpretation can be performed on high-resolution workstations and/or on films produced by film printers. The invention can include quality control measures which assure high image and interpretation quality. The control and tracking of images by the administrative site results in the production of a complete, signed interpretive report in a timely manner.

23 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

[54] **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
DETECTION OF BREATHING GAS
INTERRUPTIONS**

[76] **Inventor:** James A. McEwen, 8371 No. 4 Rd.,
Richmond, British Columbia,
Canada, V6Y 2T7

[21] **Appl. No.:** 398,716

[22] **Filed:** Jul. 15, 1982

[51] **Int. Cl.⁴** A61M 16/00

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 128/202.22

[58] **Field of Search** 128/202.22, 204.21,
128/204.22, 204.23

[56] **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner—Henry J. Recla
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Klarquist, Sparkman,
Campbell, Leigh & Whinston

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A method for detecting an interruption in the supply of
breathing gas to a patient, and apparatus adapted to
carry out the method by:

- (a) during a reference time period, sensing the pressure in the patient's breathing gas;
- (b) storing, in memory apparatus, reference breathing information derived from the pressure sensed during the reference time period;
- (c) after the reference time period, sensing the pressure in the patient's breathing gas;
- (d) comparing active breathing information derived from the pressure sensed after the reference time period with the reference breathing information; and,
- (e) producing an alarm signal upon detection, during the comparing step, of predetermined variations between the reference breathing information and the active breathing information.

19 Claims, 12 Drawing Figures

